

# The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1857.

Terms of Subscription.  
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In advance.

Single copies of THE NEWS in wrappers for sale at this office, at five cents per copy.

Blank Declarations for filing, for sale at this office.

To the Electors of the Fourteenth District.

You are hereby notified to meet in Convention at Emporia, on Saturday the 23rd of November inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., to appoint five Delegates to represent the Fourteenth District in a Delegate Convention to be held at Lawrence on the 2nd of December next.

By order of District Committee.

Correction.

The Delegate Convention, called at Lawrence by the State and Territorial Committees, is to meet on Wednesday, the 2d of December, instead of the 10th, as published last week.

A Reliable Kansas Book.

"THE CONQUEST OF KANSAS, BY MISSOURI AND HER ALLIES." By Wm. Phillips. Special Kansas Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune; Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.: 1856.

This work, from the pen of Col. Phillips, the indefatigable and talented correspondent of the New York Tribune, needs but little praise at our hands. Those who have read his letters and marked his career in Kansas know well that we are not overstating the fact, when we say that no man in or out of the Territory is better qualified to act as historian for Kansas than that gentleman. His energy and intellect have given to him a greater knowledge of events, and broader conceptions of the issues at stake, than any other prominent Kansas man; and the graphic delineations and power of description which mark his writings will of themselves recommend the work to the reader. We understand he intends preparing another edition, bringing it down to the latest dates, during the ensuing winter. The price of the work is \$1; and any of our readers wishing to procure it, can do so by addressing A. Spillman, Lawrence, Kansas; or it may be found at any bookstore.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—This popular family journal has just entered upon its fifth volume, greatly improved in appearance, and bids fair to excel its predecessors in excellence and usefulness. If you want a really good family journal subscribe at once for Life Illustrated. Fowler & Wells, publishers, New York. Terms—\$2 per annum.

Kansas Newspapers.

The Leavenworth Times has changed hands, Mr. Crozier, the former proprietor having disposed of the establishment to Champion Vaughan who has been connected with it as Editor for some time past.—Mr. Vaughan is a ready writer and will make the Times an excellent paper. Success to him.

The Tecumseh Note Book is defunct.—"Died from want of patronage," is the verdict. The Note Book was radically pro-slavery.

James Redpath, the accomplished correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, is about to issue an Illustrated Kansas newspaper, at Doniphan, under the title of the *Crusader of Freedom*. It will contain portraits of the prominent leaders on both sides, and biographical sketches. "The Career of Gen. James H. Lane in Kansas," written by himself, will be published exclusively in the columns of the *Crusader*. Among its contributors we notice the names of Judges M. F. Conway, Morris Hunt and Phillip C. Schuyler, Richard Realf, and other writers of merit. The first number will be issued in December. Terms \$2 per annum in advance. A. Spillman, of Lawrence, is Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions.

A late dispatch from Washington, says that Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the Government of the United States has ample power, and by the highest treaty stipulations is bound to redress the wrongs of the Kansas nation of Indians, against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The River.

The low stage of the water and the darkness of the nights renders it impossible for steamers to make quick time. There are fewer boats passing to and from now than at any time since last spring. Hence communication with the States is rather irregular. Persons desiring to make shipments to Kansas this fall should do so very soon.—Navigation was suspended on the fifth of last December. While it is possible that the river will be open all winter it may be closed up with ice in a few weeks.—*Chindowan*.

Statistics of Failures and Suspensions.

The N. Y. Herald has been gathering statistics of the financial pressure, from which we take the following summation of failures, suspensions and assignments:

August 134  
September 320  
October 469

Total failures during the months of Aug., Sept. and Oct. 923

Of the above 448 occurred in New York, 120 in Pennsylvania, 85 in Massachusetts, 45 in Illinois, 36 in Iowa, 24 in Wisconsin and 5 in Minnesota.

From Lawrence.

Special Correspondence of THE NEWS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Nov. 19.

Mr. Editor: I have come, most emphatically, to the conclusion that this is a wicked world. Common people, on an average, have given themselves up to sin and money-making, and our "leading men" to office-seeking, devilment, and diplomacy generally. Indeed, Mr. Editor, I do not know sincerely what we are to do, as a couple of great levers in this mortal wilderness, unless we turn preachers. I am aware that the occupation I suggest is, under the circumstances, a forlorn one; not so much on account of the fact that the agents referred to would have to begin their sacerdotal function by converting themselves, as from an estimate of the small amount of apparent good that those who have already devoted themselves to that calling have been able to produce. Besides, in operating upon the human conscience, it would be necessary to come across that article, and my recent explorations have "non est" returned on the back of them.

You have heard, no doubt, of the Committee, and ye Governor, and ye called session of the Territorial Legislature. The Committee have been sitting in secret sessions here for the past two weeks to determine what was good for us poor souls, and whether the wounds and bruises of "bleeding Kansas" must be patched up with "McLean's Volcanic" or "Jew David's Plaster." Perhaps you would like to know who the Committee are. I was till I found out, and I'll tell you. You see, in the first place, there's the old "State Central Committee," which has been a kind of fixed institution for two years, and veneration for its antiquity would prevent me from going behind the record to investigate their authority. There is also something that calls itself "Territorial Central Committee." That the Free State party should have needed two such bodies in Kansas, is awfully indicative of a split. The fact is, nobody ever did think that this second body was needed, but the delegates sent up to the Grasshopper Falls Delegate Convention being a "peculiar people, zealous of good works," concluded that they could not trust the State Central Committee, and having their hands in, and being very much afraid that they would never get them in again, made up their minds to originate something new, and so hatched out this Territorial Committee. I have nothing particular to say against the Committee itself. In accepting the appointments of His Grace, Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Roberts, they merely did what nine-tenths of mankind, besides them, would have done. There are some very fine men amongst them, too, although candor compels me to admit that the prominent features of the institution as an aggregate are determined Hunkerism, anti-Topeka Constitutionism, and a substitution of Gov. Walker for the Virgin Mary in their political devotions. Between you and I, Mr. Editor, if we want Committees of that kind at all, they ought to be chosen by the people of the localities they represent. Not being a "latter-day" Democrat, I cannot subscribe to this taking of all political power from the people. The Committee I speak of only proposed, when it created itself, to continue its existence until after the October election; otherwise there would have been a nuisance in the camp. But having got into power on that pretext, they continued it, I suppose, because they liked it, and at the present writing the probabilities are that they will hold on until some other Convention supersedes them.

Well, these are the Committees that set on the condition of the diseased body politic. They have done one good thing—call a new Delegate Convention, to be held in this place on the 2d of next month. At that Convention the Free State men of Kansas have to take a position to meet the new difficulties before them. In taking it, they will have to take their last position, for the struggle upon which we are about to enter will last until the struggle is over.

Mr. What's-his-name comes in at this point and tells me that the "stage," like "time and tide," will wait for no man—not even Felix. So I must cut short before I am well begun, and leave Gov. Walker drunk at Leavenworth for want of time to get him sober, and all other particulars for the week unrecorded; so I will snap off, and just put in [TOBY CONTINUED.]

And oblige, truly yours, FELIX.

"Consistency is a Jewel." President Buchanan doubtless writes the man down a fool, who first uttered the above pithy proverb. At any rate it must be very inconvenient for that distinguished political acrobat, to continually have thrown up by meddling editors such specimens of his consistency as the following. Would it not be Democratic, as the term is now understood, to restrain, in some way, the license of that class. At any rate it would be a very great blessing to facile politicians, like himself to muzzle the Press a little. We commend the following to our readers. These extracts are from letters voluntarily written by the President during the last nine years:

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories."—[Letter to Sanford.]

JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1855.

"This legislation—the Kansas and Nebraska Bill—is founded on principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."—[Acceptation of nomination for the Presidency.]

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN 1857.

"Slavery existed at that period (when the Kansas and Nebraska Bill was passed) and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by a common constitution."—[Letter to the New Haven Memorialists.]

The Next Slave State.

That magnificent district of country north of Texas, south of Kansas, and immediately west of Arkansas, is destined to soon be organized as a State under the auspices of the South. The hints dropped by the Washington correspondents of various Border Ruffian journals, that slavery might there find compensation for the prospective loss of Kansas, have had a deeper meaning than the public supposed; and we know that whereof we affirm, when we say arrangements are now maturing at Washington for the consummation of this object at as early a day as possible. The purpose of the plotters, who for a time repress their pretended aversion to all men but white men, is, first, to pass an act organizing the Territory, and immediately thereafter endow the half-civilized Indians—the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and others—who now occupy the ground, with the privileges and rights of citizenship, and then, with that population added to their number, ask admission into the Union. This we believe to be the plan; and as a large portion of the aborigines are known to desire an extension of their rights under our government, and as they are, almost without exception, in favor of slavery, it is thought that the execution of the plan will be without difficulty, except such as may be encountered from the white man's party in the North. Two slave-breeding Senators in Congress, and the presence in the Union of a State less civilized than South Carolina and Arkansas, would be the reward of success. John Ross and others,

The Felon Constitution.

SPIRIT OF THE KANSAS PRESS.

We make the following extracts from Free State papers, and trust to see all of our Territorial exchanges who are on our side take as firm ground as those we quote.

The Lawrence Republican says, after stating some of the principal features of the fraudulent Constitution:

"Such are some of the features in this instrument of tyranny and degradation about to be thrust upon the people of Kansas. It is needless to say, that the freemen of this Territory wash their hands of this whole scoundrelly business. It is the work of a mere faction. The Constitution is not submitted to the people; and the people will have nothing to do with it. To offer us a vote upon a single feature, and that feature so hedged in as to remain essentially the same, let the vote be either way, is a mere insult. We will have nothing to do with it. Let the handful of fanatics who elected the self-styled 'Convention,' finish their work. The people have already declared in favor of the Constitution of their choice. Let the factionists and usurpers go ahead."

"Freemen of Kansas! look, we entreat you, at the latest development of 'Democracy'—oh, most abused name!—and let the lesson sink deep into your hearts."

The Quindaro Chindowan speaks in trumpet tones, as follows:

"But suppose the Bogus Constitution is sent up to Congress—suppose that notwithstanding our Delegate, Marcus J. Parrott, appeals to that body with all the power of his logic and eloquence to admit Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, which the people have endorsed, Congress receives and Buchanan approves the Lecompton instrument, what hope is there for the people of Kansas?"

"In an event like the above, we will be removed farther from a fair adjustment of affairs here than at any previous time. There will be a demand for more decided and rapid movements than there ever has been, if our people wish to be free. To us there seems but one safe and honorable course, and that is to gather around the Topeka Constitution, as our Revolution, and under it assert our right to self-government. 'To this stand the people will be impelled by the noblest motives which can actuate men. Not by a desire to revolutionize their participation in the recent election shows there is no such desire cherished; not for the purpose of renewing a bloody contest—the many sacrifices they have already made to preserve peace are evidences that no such purpose is contemplated. To maintain their independence and preserve their rights intact would nerve them for the duties of the crisis."

"When Congress does receive a constitution originating as the Lecompton concern does, it will be time for the strength and virtue of our government to be tested. It will be time for the world to see if the federal government dare invade the sovereign rights of the people—dare force upon them an usurpation—dare withhold from them the privilege of enacting their own Constitution and laws."

"We predict that if the Topeka government is set in motion under such circumstances as these, with our delegate on the floor of Congress to advocate our cause, with the eyes of the nation and of the world directed to us, the Bogus Constitution would be allowed to sink into the shades, and the federal government will be glad to acquiesce in the persistent and righteous demand of the people—Congress and the Administration will recognize our government and forever abandon the purpose of conquering us into submission."

Our tried fellow-soldier in this battle, the Kansas Tribune, comes up to the mark fully:

"It is not to be presumed that any allegiance or even respect will be paid to such a monstrosity. The only alternative, then, which will be left to the people of the Territory will be the present Free State organization. That government, and that alone, affords the means of extricating ourselves from the meshes in which this bogus affair will have involved us. The two Constitutions will then be presented to Congress on the same footing, with this difference, that one will be urged with the united voice of ten thousand voters, and the other by fifteen hundred."

"In this position of the question we contend that it will make but little difference what action Congress may now take upon either side. The question of our success, even in Congress, will be only one of time, while here in Kansas no sane man will pretend that any serious obstacle can be thrown in the way of the successful operation of that form of government which has so repeatedly and so unequivocally received the sanction of the people. It is a bold movement which our enemies have inaugurated, and equally bold and prompt action by the people will be required to thwart their evil designs."

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Next Slave State.

That magnificent district of country north of Texas, south of Kansas, and immediately west of Arkansas, is destined to soon be organized as a State under the auspices of the South. The hints dropped by the Washington correspondents of various Border Ruffian journals, that slavery might there find compensation for the prospective loss of Kansas, have had a deeper meaning than the public supposed; and we know that whereof we affirm, when we say arrangements are now maturing at Washington for the consummation of this object at as early a day as possible. The purpose of the plotters, who for a time repress their pretended aversion to all men but white men, is, first, to pass an act organizing the Territory, and immediately thereafter endow the half-civilized Indians—the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and others—who now occupy the ground, with the privileges and rights of citizenship, and then, with that population added to their number, ask admission into the Union. This we believe to be the plan; and as a large portion of the aborigines are known to desire an extension of their rights under our government, and as they are, almost without exception, in favor of slavery, it is thought that the execution of the plan will be without difficulty, except such as may be encountered from the white man's party in the North. Two slave-breeding Senators in Congress, and the presence in the Union of a State less civilized than South Carolina and Arkansas, would be the reward of success. John Ross and others,

who do not desire to reduce themselves to the level now occupied by this Republic, will probably resist the policy which has been marked out for them. Ross, though opposed by a Legislature as thoroughly pro-slavery as the most ardent fire-eater could wish, once vetoed an act extending the fugitive slave law over the Cherokee nation, and in other ways proved himself to be far superior to the people over whom he is chosen to rule; but with a large majority of his nation against him at home, who will be aided by an unscrupulous and freedom-hating Cabinet at Washington, his chance to make head against the proposed inquiry will be small. His party is made up of the best civilization of the Nation; but, as in western Missouri, that is confined to so small a part of the agreeable people, that he will be overpowered by numbers and crippled as soon as the fight begins. The friends of the Indians—particularly the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws—have hoped that their labors in their behalf would be repaid by such a degree of enlightenment as would make the extension of slavery among them impossible. But while indulging in such anticipations, they have not given proper weight to the pernicious teachings, by precept, of the pro-slavery missionaries that have been sent among them, or to the little less pernicious teachings, by practice, of their amiable neighbors of Texas and Arkansas. It has been demonstrated to most of these Indians in such a manner that they recognize and act upon the truths taught: that it is better to live in houses than wigwams—to depend upon the cultivation of fields and the raising of cattle for sustenance than upon the uncertainty of the chase—upon fixed laws for the redress of injuries and the punishment of crime, than upon the *lex talionis* which is the instinct of every savage breast. So far, very well; but they have not yet advanced into the higher and purer regions in their ascent toward perfect manhood—the regions illumined by the light of Christianity, as the best and wisest men have taught it. In this regard, they are no better off than the editor of the New York Observer, or the pro-slavery divines of any negro-breeding church.

Upon the success of the present effort to secure the enslavement of Kansas, depends the plan of which we have spoken. If that Territory is cursed with bondage, the Indian country falls easily and naturally into slave hands. If the Free State men should beat off their opponents, we may be prepared for the new agitation which the South has in store.

The Hungry Mob in New York.

New York, Nov. 9.

The working men assembled this morning and marched to the Park, where their leaders addressed them in the usual style. The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will report on their petition tonight.

LATER.

The Hungry Mob are getting turbulent, and fears are entertained of an outbreak.—They gathered in front of the City Hall today, calling the Mayor a humbug, and threatened to drag him from his office. A squad of 50 Metropolitan Police was sent for, when the crowd dispersed. At three o'clock, the gates of City Hall were closed and guarded, in consequence of certain threats thrown out by the mob.

Assistant Treasurer, Ilesco, has telegraphed to Washington for authority to use the government troops on Governor's Island and Navy Yard, if needed, to guard the U. S. funds in the sub-treasury and the banks.

New York, Nov. 9.

This evening's Post states, on good authority, that Gen. Walker will sail this week from New Orleans for Nicaragua, with 1,500 troops, in a fine steamer, with plenty of ammunition and provisions. Col. Duncan, of the U. S. Army, goes out to command the artillery.

THE UNION.—It is very probable that early in the approaching session of Congress three new States will apply to be admitted into the Union, and become co-ordinate and co-equal members of our great confederacy. The aspirants for this honor are the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas. Of these, Minnesota alone has finally adopted a Constitution—the Conventions of the other two being now at work framing their fundamental law.—Thus the number of the United States will be thirty-four. The places of the Territories advanced to the more elevated condition of States, will probably soon be filled by the organization of Arizona, Dakota, and Carson, for which it is said, the necessary steps are being taken.—*Nat. Intel.*

Prices Current.

Lawrence Market.

Wheat—Superfine \$5.25 per hundred.  
Wheat—\$4.00 per bushel.  
Corn—\$1.75  
Corn Meal—\$1.75  
Potatoes—\$2.00  
Apples—\$1.00 @ 50  
Hacon—12 1/2 @ 10c per B.  
Beef—6 @ 7c  
Coke—15 @ 15c  
Mackerel—19 @ 15c  
Butter—30 @ 35c  
Cheese—20 @ 25c  
Molasses—\$1.10 per gallon.  
Salt—per sack of 50 lbs. \$4.00.  
Rice—15 @ 15c  
Coffee—15 @ 15c per B.  
Tea—50 @ 100  
Sugar—Brown, 14c.  
Sugar—White, 16 @ 18c.  
Rice—10 @ 12 1/2c.  
Hides—Green, 3c.  
Dry, 6c.  
Glaze—\$10 per 50 feet, \$3.00.  
" 10x12 " " 3.25.  
" 10x14 " " 3.57.

Emporia Market.

Wheat—Superfine, \$5.50 per hundred.  
Wheat—\$4.25 per bushel.  
Corn Meal—\$2.50  
Potatoes—\$2.00  
Apples—\$2.00  
Hacon—12 1/2 @ 10c per B.  
Beef—6 @ 7c  
Coke—15 @ 15c  
Mackerel—19 @ 15c  
Butter—30 @ 35c  
Cheese—20 @ 25c  
Molasses—\$1.10 per gallon.  
Salt—per sack of 50 lbs. \$4.00.  
Rice—15 @ 15c  
Coffee—15 @ 15c per B.  
Tea—50 @ 100  
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Sugar—White, 16 @ 18c.  
Rice—10 @ 12 1/2c.  
Hides—Green, 3c.  
Dry, 6c.  
Glaze—\$10 per 50 feet, \$3.00.  
" 10x12 " " 3.25.  
" 10x14 " " 3.57.

Wishing the Professional services of

DR. C. C. SLOCUM,

Physician and Surgeon.

Will please leave their orders at THE NEWS Printing Office.

EMPIRIA, KANSAS

LIME! LIME!

FOR SALE:—

WALKER'S LIME KILN.

Five miles from Emporia, near the Lawrence road, a superior quality of Lime.

ET AT 25 CENTS per Bushel. oct10

Shingles! Shingles!

Best Quality of Shingles, with our new Shingle Machine, near Humphrey's Mill at the Junction. Those wishing Shingles would well to call.

PRISON & GARDEN.

From Nicaragua.—By the arrival of the brig Ocean Bird, from San Juan del Norte, we have advices from Nicaragua to the 29th ult. All Americans suspected of sympathizing with Walker have been expelled from the country. At the Presidential election, held in Nicaragua on the 26th ult., Gen. Martinez was the successful candidate. Great defensive preparations are going on for the reception of the next filibustering expedition under Walker. Col. Louis Schlessinger has just returned from the country. He defends himself from the charges upon which he was convicted by one of Walker's courts-martial.—*N. Y. Times*.

Relief Clothing.

Persons who desire the benefit of a year's credit, and who actually stand in need of clothing, and with whose circumstances the undersigned are unacquainted, must bring a recommendation from some one of their neighbors (who don't desire aid from this source) before they will be furnished.

N. S. STORRS, C. V. ESKRIDGE.

Emporia, Nov. 21, 1857.

LAND WARRANTS!

160 ACRE LAND WARRANTS for sale. Price \$10.

PLUMB & McCLEUNG.

JUST RECEIVED AT FLORENCE!

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, Drugs & Medicines.

The subscriber would respectfully request the citizens of the Cottonwood and Neosho Valleys to call and examine his well selected stock of Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

F. S. PIGMAN.

Florence, Nov. 7th, 1857.—3w

F. CONANT,

Wholesale and retail dealer in French, English and American staple and fancy DRY GOODS.

Also, dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, Saddles, Harness, etc.

General Variety Store,

Opposite the Marrow House, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ROBERT L. FRAZER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Watches, Clocks, fine Jewelry, Revolvers, Fancy Goods, etc. Watches and Jewelry thoroughly and promptly repaired.

No. 14 Massachusetts St., Woodward's Block, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JOHN DODSWORTH,

Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer,

LAWRENCE : : : : : KANSAS.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and made to any pattern, for Bankers, Merchants, County Officers, and Railroad Companies, as also Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Record Books, Registers, Tax Books, etc. Particular attention given to Job Work. Law Books, Magazines, Music, Pamphlets, etc., bound in plain or fancy Morocco bindings, at St. Louis prices.

nov7-ly

HOTEL.

CARVEY HOUSE,

No. 149, 148, 150, 152, 154, and 156 KANSAS AVENUE, AND

42, 44, 46, 48, 50 AND 52 FOURTH STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

C. C. TUTTLE, : : : : : Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL is fitted up in good style, with comfortable quarters, at \$7 per week, \$3 per day, or 50 cts. for a single meal. The Post Office and Stage offices are kept in the office of this establishment, and in the building are the offices of Lawyers, Doctors, Land Brokers, Surveyors, a Printing Establishment, Intelligence Office, several Stores, including Clothing, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, etc., all for the accommodation of the public, but more particularly for the guests of the Carvey House. A trial from the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

nov1

Law Office.

JOHN M. COE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in all the District Courts and in the Supreme Court of the Territory. He has had a long experience in pre-emption practice in another State, and will give special attention to all cases in the Land Office.

References: Any lawyer of standing in Wisconsin. The Professors of the Yale College Law School. Office in the Collamore Building, Lawrence, Kansas.

N. B.—Mr. C. is NOTARY PUBLIC.

Oct 31—7-ly

C. A. SCHILOWSKY, FURRIER.

C. V. ESKRIDGE.

GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Agent of the Emporia Town Company. TOWN SHARES bought and sold.—Lots donated to persons putting a certain amount of improvements on them. Declaratory statements for pre-emptors made out, and all business in relation to pre-emption, promptly attended to. Claims bought and sold. Claimants desiring to sell their claims, by registering them at my office, will be furnished with purchasers. Land Warrants disposed of, and investments made for capitalists in any part of the Territory. Legal instruments, Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, Conveyances, Co-partnerships, Notes, &c., &c., carefully drawn up. Office—At the store of Hornsby & Fick, directly opposite the Emporia Hotel, Emporia, Kansas. July 4—3m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

New Store and New Goods.

IN LAWRENCE.

ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, the subscriber will open IN LAWRENCE, a regular

Wholesale Grocery Store.

He has erected a Stone Store,

Three Stories High, and Sixty feet Long, with a commodious Cellar for the storage of

VEGETABLES, APPLES, &c.

Settlers from afar will be supplied at wholesale, as low as the largest Wholesale Establishments in Kansas City or Leavenworth

can supply them, with the addition of freight from those places to Lawrence.

A vast amount of time, and consequently money, will be thus saved to those living afar, by their

AVOIDING THE JOURNEY

TO THE RIVER TOWNS.

The subscriber has been at a

Very Great Expense

thus to provide for the

ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

as well as to make money himself, and he respectfully solicits a large share of public patronage.

C. STEARNS.

No. 25 Massachusetts street, 1 door south of Babcock & Lykins' Banking House: Lawrence, Sept. 12—m3

GEORGE FORD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!

Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Crockery and Glassware, Groceries and Provisions,

No. 24 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

sep12-3m

To Country Dealers and Shoe Makers.

BROOKS & PIKE,

38 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Keep constantly on hand,

Leather and Findings,

of every description. Call and see. Also Boots and Shoes, wholesale and retail. [sep12-4f